NOTE XVII.

DESCRIPTION OF THREE NEW SPECIES OF MALAYAN LONGICORNIA.

BY

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Eurybatus inexpectatus, nov. spec.

This species is closely allied to *Eurybatus novempunctatus* Westw. [1]), but easily distinguished by the different armature of the antennae, these having not only the 3rd—5th joints spined at the end, but the 6th joint too is provided with a spine which, *inter alia*, is more distinct than that on the 5th joint in *novempunctatus*.

As regards the coloration it agrees with *novempunctatus*, but the pronotum is unspotted and the tubercle which in *novempunctatus* proceeds from the lateral black spots is entirely wanting; the four anterior elytral spots are rather small and round, the two posterior ones large and transverse, rather narrowly separated at the suture but reaching the thickened lateral margins; moreover the apical margins are broadly bordered with black; underneath the distribution of the colours is exactly the same as in *novempunctatus*.

The punctuation of the head is considerably finer and wider apart than in the allied species, and the sculpture on the scape of the antennae less rugose; the 3rd and 4th joints of the antennae are straight, the 3rd—6th joints armed at the end with an acute spine which is strongly

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1) Westwood, Cabinet of Oriental Entomology. p. 59; pl. 29, fig. 3, and Lameere, Annales de la Société Entomologique de Belgique. Tome XXXI. p. 169; pl. 3, fig. 8 and 8*a*.

curved in a sense directed towards the tip of the antennae; the spine on the apex of the 3rd joint is the longest and curved only at the tip; the scutellum is narrowed behind and almost inconspicuously notched at the tip. — Length from the tip of the mandibles to the end of the elytra 29 mm., that of the antennae 45 mm.

Hab. Mt. Kawi, Pasoeroean Residency: East Java, at an elevation of 2500—4000 feet above the level of the sea. — A single male specimen (W. C. Thieme).

Noëmia apicicornis, nov. spec.

Allied to and strongly resembling *Noëmia flavicornis* Pasc.[1]) from which it may, however, be distinguished at a glance by the differently coloured antennae, these being pale brown with the apical third white and the extreme tip black.

Length $9^1/_2$—11 mm. — Of a deep blue, more or less tinted with green especially on the elytra, the legs darker; the parts of the mouth (the labrum and front margin of the clypeus included) pale brown, the apical joint of the maxillary palpi and the tip of the mandibles dark brown; the seven basal joints of the antennae pale brown, the sixth and seventh joint darker towards the end, the four apical joints white[2]), the tip of the eleventh joint blackish; the trochanters and base of femora pale yellowish, the end of the tibiae and the tarsi pitchy. The whole insect sparingly beset with long erect pale coloured hairs, the under surface sericeous with the exception of the head, front portion of the prothorax and the middle portion of the metasternum.

The head smooth and shining, provided with a few deeply impressed punctures, the clypeus, however, opaque,

1) Trans. Ent. Soc. London. New ser. vol. IV, p. 111; pl. 22, fig. 8, and 3rd ser. vol. III, p. 657.

2) One of my two female specimens has the basal half of the eighth joint dark brown. In this specimen the antennae appear moreover to be somewhat thicker and shorter, and the whole insect is somewhat more robust than the other female. I failed, however, to find other distinctive characteristics.

densely punctured and hairy; the thorax above glossy, with a few large punctures on the disk and very delicately wrinkled anteriorly and behind; the lateral spines short and blunt. The scutellum broadly truncate with rounded angles, somewhat sericeous. The elytra strongly and closely punctate-striate, the punctures, however, become obsolete on the apical portion; the apices subtruncate with rounded angles. The legs very sparingly, the abdomen densely but delicately punctured.

In the male the apical joint of the maxillary palpi is securiform, the mesosternum armed, just within the intermediate coxae, with two perpendicular pale coloured spines, the trochanters of the hind legs prolonged backwards so as to form an acute tooth, and the femora of the same pair of legs provided along the hinder side of the apical half with a wide and deep sharply edged furrow.

Of this species the Leyden Museum received two males and two females (about one of the latter see my observation in the second footnote) from Dr. B. Hagen, by whom they were captured in the district of Serdang (North East Sumatra).

No species seem to have been described in this genus besides those recorded in the Munich Catalogue. The genus *Psalanta* (founded by Pascoe on his *Noëmia chalybeata*) no doubt ought to be maintained.

Phemone cordiger, nov. spec.

The specimen which has served for the following description was, in 1883, sent back to our Museum by Mr. Pascoe as a »nova species", and as since that time no species have been recorded in the genus *Phemone* I venture to describe it under the above name.

Length 12 mm. — Resembling *Phemone frenata* Pasc. (Trans. Ent. Soc. London. New Ser. Vol. V, pl. 2, fig. 5, ♂) in its white markings, but the general colour of the upper surface is greyish black owing to a delicate pile, and is variegated on the elytra with numerous small dots of a greyish white pubescence.

The face and cheeks are covered with a yellowish grey pubescence which gradually becomes blackish towards the vertex and hides the sculpture with the exception of a fine mesial line which is smooth and extends up to the front-margin of the thorax. The antennae are about of the length of the body; the four basal joints are thicker than the seven apical joints and contrast strongly with them; the thick joints have a fringe of black hairs on the underside and are densely covered with a pubescence which is grey on the upper, black or blackish on the underside of the three basal joints; on the fourth joint, the apical half of which is slightly swollen, the pubescence is black with the exception of a ring of grey pubescence at the base; the seven apical joints are almost glabrous and of a testaceous brown colour. The scape is as long as the second and third joint taken together, the fourth joint is distinctly shorter than the third, the fifth about two-thirds of the fourth, the succeeding joints almost inconspicuously decreasing in length.

The thorax shows irregular transverse wrinkles intermixed with some deeply impressed punctures, and has just within the origin of the two divergent white lines which are the continuation of the white Λ-shaped figure on the vertex of the head, two very fine nearly parallel white lines along the middle not fully extending to the base of the thorax.

The straight divergent white thoracical lines are continued in slightly curved lines down to the middle of the elytra where they end in a transverse angular white line which makes part of a line that surrounds a broadly heartshaped space occupying the total width of the elytra but not extending to the apex; the suture is narrowly margined with white, and the elytra are variegated with small dots of a greyish pubescence, more sparsely, however, on the heartshaped space. The elytra are moreover provided with deeply impressed punctures, which, however, become evanescent on the heartshaped space.

The under surface is covered with a greyish pile, and the thorax shows laterally a white line which extends along its whole length; the apical margin of the abdominal segments is fringed with white hairs, which decrease in length towards the middle; the 5th (apical) segment is large and convex, slightly longer than the three previous segments taken together, conical, broadly truncated in a straight line at the tip, and provided with an impressed line along the middle; the apical margin is fringed with pale ferruginous hairs. The legs are covered with a dark grey pile, more whitish, however, on the outer margin of the tibiae. The anterior tarsi are strongly dilated and blackish. The intercoxal part of the prosternum is provided with a strongly protruding tubercle.

Hab. Sumatra (S. Müller). — A single female specimen.